FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 109 6 June 1986

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Foreign Ministers Gather for Contadora Talks A 1
Costa Rica's Madrigal Comments [San Jose] A 1
Sepulveda Holds Press Conference [NOTIMEX] A 1
D'Escoto on Signing [ACAN] A 2
Panama Issues Communique [Panama City] A 3
Briefs: New Alasei President A 3

ARGENTINA

PRC Lodges Protest Over Taiwan Boat Incident B 1
[BUENOS AIRES HERALD 5 Jun]
Caputo Evaluates Soviet-Argentine Relations B 1
New Defense Minister Discusses Reorganization B 2
[TIEMPO ARGENTINO 4 Jun]

BOLIVIA

Peruvian Agreements Avoid Landlocked Issue C 1
COB 'Determined' To Go Ahead With Referendum C 2

BRAZIL

Congress Approves Amended Electoral Law D 1
[FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 4 Jun]
Briefs: Natural Gas Discovery; Trade Balance Record D 1

CHILE

Peru's Wagner Discusses 25-27 May Visit E 1
[HOY 2-8 Jun]
DC Issues Statement on Visit E 2
[LA TERCERA DE LA HORA 30 May]
Del Valle on Peruvian-Bolivian Talks, Rumors E 3
2 Bombs Explode in Santiago, No Casualties E 3
Santiago Students Demonstrate; Police Arrest 150 E 3
Police Arrest Alleged Cuban-Trained Terrorist E 4
[LA TERCERA DE LA HORA 30 May]
Labor Unions Call for Stoppage on 2-3 July E 4

COLOMBIA

Court Rejects U.S. Request for Matta Extradition F 1
Foreign Minister To Leave for Contadora Meeting F 1
FARC Invites President-Elect Barco to Meeting F 1

PARAGUAY

Police Cordon Prevents Student Demonstration [HOY 5 Jun] H 1
Briefs: Christian Democratic Leader Dies H 1

PERU

Wagner Defines Main Foreign Policy Planks [Madrid EL PAIS 23 May] J 1
State of Emergency Extended in 19 Provinces J 2
Briefs: New Ambassador to France J 2

URUGUAY

Further Coverage of Cuban V.P.'s Remarks on L.A. K 1
Bilateral Ties [LA HORA 28 May] K 1
Common Viewpoints [LA HORA 30 May] K 3
Request To Join ALADI [LA HORA 29 May] K 4
Soviets Ask To Attend GATT Meeting as Observers K 5

MEXICO

Maritime Transportation Agreements Signed M 1
Finance Secretariat Official Denies Insolvency M 1
PAN Criticized for Stance on Foreign Investment M 1
Briefs: Indonesian Trade To Increase; Public Deficit Increases; Marijuana Seized From Ships M 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

Prime Minister Esquivel Reorganizes Cabinet P 1

EL SALVADOR

FMLN Communique on Evacuating Wounded, Avalos Venceremos Parallels Duarte Proposal, Repression P 2

GUATEMALA

Cerezo Vows To Fight Corruption, Violence P 2
PGT Alleges Risks in C.A. Parliament P 3

HONDURAS

FRG Officials Seek Azcona Hostage Mediation P 5

NICARAGUA

Ortega Endorses 6 June Contadora Meeting P 5
D'Escoto: U.S. 'Wants To Impose' Democracy [ACAN] P 5
Convicted Minint Spy 'Committed Suicide' 4 June [ACAN] P 7
Official Communique P 7

P 8

ARDE, UNO, FARN Begin Joint Military Actions P 8
[LA REPUBLICA 29 May]
PCDN Proposes Amendments to Constitution Bill P 9
[LA PRENSA 4 Jun]

CUBA

Cuban Ship Sunk in Angola by South Africans Q 1
Vice President Ends Visit to Mexico Q 1
Views Tour Q 1
Commentary Notes FMLN Reaction to Duarte Proposal Q 1
U.S., Honduras Begin 'Cabanas-86' Maneuvers Q 2
PCC Greets Romanian Party on Anniversary Q 3
[Bucharest SCINTEIA 13 May]
9,600 Evacuated, Damage Reported After Rains Q 3
Risquet Speaks to Assembly Review Meeting Q 3

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Majluta Cites Responsibilities, Denies Retirement R 1
[LISTIN DIARIO 28 May]
Cocaine Laboratory Discovered, Arrests Made R 1
[LISTIN DIARIO 27 May]

CARIBBEAN

GRENADA

Former Police Commissioner Detained, Questioned S 1

HAITI

Further Reportage on Anti-Government Riots S 1
Namphy Warns of Civil War S 1
Girl Killed in Riots S 2
More Than 25 Wounded S 3
Opposition Presents Ultimatum S 3

SURINAME

Cooperation Agreements Negotiated With Spain U 1
National Assembly Completes Constitution Draft U 1

FOREIGN MINISTERS GATHER FOR CONTADORA TALKS

Costa Rica's Madrigal Comments

PA050442 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Neito has termed unacceptable Nicaragua's proposal to sign the [Contadora] document without the incorporation of the chapter on security, verification, and control; it is also unacceptable to have these subjects negotiated after the document is signed.

The efforts of the Contadora Group to resolve the problems of the Central American region are not indefinite, Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Neito, said. He made this statement based on the remarks of the presidents at the Esquipulas meeting, in the sense that Contadora is the only political alternative now available. Madrigal explained that with this statement it seemed that the presidents wanted to maintain the possibility of seeking another alternative or of resolving the isthmus' problems in other ways.

Referring to the possibility of signing the Contadora document, Madrigal Neito said that Nicaragua has set up an impassable barrier on disarmament. He explained that Nicaragua has not agreed to reduce under any condition those armaments that Nicaragua terms defensive. What these are have not yet been defined.

Moreover, Madrigal Nieto said that for the signing of the Contadora document there should exist willingness by all the nations to abide by what is established. In this regard, he said, Costa Rica has given the least problems. Nicaragua, in particular, is the one that has given problems in the matters regarding the reduction of armaments.

Madrigal Nieto said he will talk with his Guatemalan counterpart to learn about Guatemala's reasons for not participating in the upcoming Contadora meeting. He added that although he has no details about the statements made by the Guatemalan foreign minister on his reasons for not participating, he has asumed that this could be because the invitations to the meeting were handed out late. Nevertheless, Madrigal Nieto said he wants to learn if there are other reasons, or if it is simply because the Guatemalan foreign minister did not receive the invitation to attend the meeting.

Sepulveda Holds Press Conference

FL052314 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2130 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Mexico City, 5 June (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor has said that based on the meeting in Esquipulas, Guatemala, the Central American countries have requested time to examine various proposals prior to the eventual signing of the Contadora Act on 6 June. He said Contadora and Support Group foreign ministers will meet tomorrow, 6 and 7 June, to evaluate the achievements made and determine precisely what the obstacles are to signing the act.

During a press conference, Sepulveda Amor said because of the need to examine the proposals, the Contadora Group's diplomatic efforts can rely on a splendid defense system that has imagination and political capabilities making the Contadora peace efforts invulnerable. The Mexican foreign secretary told national and foreign journalists that a more astute (listo) treaty was not possible because of a lack of time in addition to the fact that Central American countries are in the process of analyzing the new questions presented by Contadora.

Sepulveda Amor said the results obtained during the Contadora meeting will be conveyed to each Central American government for their examination, especially those related to national security.

He said an agreement was not reached at the 27 and 28 May meeting between Central American representatives and the Contadora Group regarding weapons control and reduction and military strength. The Mexican secretary underscored that this situation and the Contadora Group's peace initiative are subject to the sovereign decisions of the countries involved and their political will to negotiate. At tomorrow's meeting in Panama, he added, opinions will be heard so a consensus can be reached on pending topics which will allow the formalization of the Contadora Act.

In reference to Mexico's justification and participation in the Contadora Group, Sepulveda Amor said the Mexican Government considers it a valid point to guarantee the Central American democratic systems, a position which conforms to international law. He reiterated that Mexico's foreign policy on national defense is of an independent nature including nonintervention, negotiated solutions to conflicts, peoples' free self-determination, and prohibition of nuclear weapons. He called on Third World countries involved in the Central American situation to assume their own responsibilities and underscored Mexico's support of the direct conversations held two years ago in Manzanillo between Nicaragua and the United States. Sepulveda Amor concluded that Contadora will open new political routes resulting in new strategies for peace efforts.

D'Escoto on Signing

PA060014 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2337 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Panama City, 5 June (ACAN-EFE) -- Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto said today that Nicaragua feels it is necessary to do "everything possible" to finalize the Contadora peace negotiations by the month of July at the latest. Upon arriving in Panama City to participate in the meeting to be held tomorrow, D'Escoto said: "We would not oppose a plan to speed up this process to conclude it in June or July at the latest. [quotation mark as received]

He is the First Central American foreign minister to arrive in Panama City today to meet with his Central American counterparts of the Contadora Group (Colombia, Venezuela, Mexico, and Panama) and the support Group (Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Uruguay). The meeting had been planned initially to conclude the regional peace treaty that has been under negotiation for the past 3 years. The bogging down of the negotiations, however, will prevent the signing of the treaty tomorrow. The Sandinist foreign minister added: "We must do everything possible to conclude what is still pending. We should be able to complete our work in June or July at the latest. Not much is left to be concluded, provided there is a willingness and desire to work."

The pending topics to finalize the Contadora document deal with military maneuvers and the limitations of the number of soldiers in the region's armies. Nicaragua's stance regarding these matters is different from that of the other Central American countries. Nicaragua has proposed that the military limits be set after the treaty has been signed, but the other nations want this to be defined prior to the signing. D'Escoto said: "The date of the document's signing comes closer and closer." He also said: "Specific steps have been taken, little by little, that get us closer to the signing of a regional accord."

Nevertheless, he accused the United States of being the country that "since the beginning of Contadora has tried to consistently sabotage and prevent a happy conclusion of this pacific effort."

Panama Issues Communique

PA060032 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2315 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Today the Panamanian Foreign Ministry officially announced the meeting that will be held in this capital tomorrow, Friday, with 11 foreign ministers, with the purpose of working on the final points of the Contadora document for peace and cooperation in Central America. According to a communique, the countries that will participate in the meeting are Brazil, Colombia, Nicaragua, Argentina, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Uruguay, Honduras, Peru, and El Salvador. The foreign ministers are expected to arrive in Panama City this afternoon and tomorrow.

It has been said that the meeting will be held to comply with the invitation made during the last meeting of the 13 foreign ministers, held in April, where, according to the Panama communique, it was reaffirmed that the diplomatic negotiation process sponsored by the Contadora Group is the only feasible alternative to reach a political agreement that would allow -- with the signing and implementation of the Contadora Document -- compliance with the commitments established, which are the main basis for peace in the region.

The invitation for this meeting of the ministers of the Contadora Group, the Central American countries, and the Support Group in Panama City highlights as a main objective the official conclusion of the negotiation of the text of the Contadora document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America, and the implementation of this international instrument.

The communique issued by the Panamanian Foreign Ministry states that the pending matters on the Contadora document refer to Chapter 3 of the document regarding the search for consensus on the subjects of the control and reduction of armaments, international military maneuvers, and the commitments for verification and control of the agreement.

Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia, in recent and exclusive statements for this newscast, made the following remarks about these pending points:

[Begin recording] What has caused some confusion is the document issued by the Pentagon a few days ago where reportedly Nicaragua will not comply with the document once it has been signed. We repeat, we are not so romantic as to believe that everything will be peaceful and calm in the area on 6 June. We will start to resolve problems, start the implementation of the mechanisms established in the document in order to have true peace and progress in the region, which is what the Contadora Group actually seeks. [end recording]

BRIEFS

NEW ALASEI PRESIDENT -- Guido Groscoors, Venezuelan minister of information and Venezuelan ambassador to Mexico has been elected president of the Management Council of the Latin American Special Service Agency [ALASEI]. [Summary] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0040 GMT 24 May 86 FL]

PRC LODGES PROTEST OVER TAIWAN BOAT INCIDENT

PY060107 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 5 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] (DYN) -- The People's Republic of China yesterday lodged a protest against the Argentine Government over the South Atlantic incident which occurred on May 28 when the Argentine Coast Guard cutter Debres fired on the Taiwanese trawlers Chiann Der III and Chii Fu VI, diplomatic sources disclosed.

Tang Yong Gui, an embassy official in Buenos Aires, confirmed that he met with Foreign Ministry Asian and Oceania Desk Officer Arturo Ossorio Arana to lodge the protest and express solidarity with Taiwan.

According to reports from Peking, the Chinese Government -- which considers itself the only legitimate government of all China, Taiwan included -- expressed its "concern" over the incident.

One fishermen died of heart attack, another was reported missing and four were injured when the gunboat machine-gunned the Chiann Der III.

Argentina laid the blame for the incident on the "irresponsibility" of the boat's captain for failing to heed radio calls to stop when the Debres discovered it fishing illegally in Argentine territorial waters.

CAPUTO EVALUATES SOVIET-ARGENTINE RELATIONS

PY051915 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1604 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Jun (TELAM) -- On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the establishment of Argentine-Soviet relations, Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo has said that the 40th anniversary of uninterrupted diplomatic relations between our two countries is, above all else, the best evidence that political differences may be overcome through the peaceful coexistence of nations.

In a statement made in Buenos Aires to correspondents from the Soviet news agency TASS, the Argentine foreign minister also noted that the road that has led to this anniversary is filled with economic, commercial, political, cultural, and sports agreements.

After mentioning the versatile nature of these agreements and the restoration of a constitutional regime in Argentina in 1983, Dante Caputo said that Argentine-Soviet relations continue to grow.

He added that the Argentine Government is committed to safeguarding the continuity of Argentine-Soviet relations and that this is why it signed a series of agreements with the Soviet Union in January 1986.

Caputo expressed his satisfaction with the signing of these agreements during his visit to Moscow, in January 1986 because these agreements, he said, make up the political, economic, commercial, and cultural framework that will strengthen bilateral relations.

In this regard, the Argentine foreign minister noted that the strengthening of Argentine-Soviet relations will be reasserted during the upcoming visit that Argentine President Raul Alfonsin will make to the Soviet Union; a visit Caputo called symbolic since Alfonsin will be the first Argentine head of state to visit the Soviet Union.

Caputo also noted the coordinated actions of Argentina and the Soviet Union on some international political issues within the framework of the UN General Assembly, something which has strengthened bilateral relations beyond occasional disagreements. In this regard he categorically noted: I again express the gratitude of the Argentine Government and its people to the Soviet Union for the support it has granted Argentina in its claim over the Malvinas islands.

He added: I would also like to note the dialogue that has been begun on disarmament in view of Argentina's participation in the initiatives undertaken by the Group of Six, as well as the continuous exchange of opinions about the Central American crisis, the economic problems of developing countries, and cooperation in Antarctic operations.

Caputo added: All this will lead to a better understanding that will allow us to increase economic, industrial scientific and technical bilateral cooperation with the ultimate objective of achieving a better exploitation of our natural resources, and industrial and technological development for the benefit of our two countries.

NEW DEFENSE MINISTER DISCUSSES REORGANIZATION

PY051755 Buenos Aires TIEMPO ARGENTINO in Spanish 4 Jun 86 p 4

[Interview with Defense Minister Horacio Jaunarena by unidentified reporter; date and place not given]

[Text] [TIEMPO ARGENTINO] Are the plans to create a National Intelligence Center [CNI] still in the works, especially now that there are rumors of other approaches to the problems in that area?

[Jaunarena] There are bound to be several projects. I am aware that the Chamber of Deputies has some concrete ideas in this regard. The current phase is one of evaluation and it is too early to talk about conclusions. The truth is that there is a law on the CNI but it is obsolete. Thus, we are working on laws that would be in keeping with the current situation and the objectives that the government has set for itself.

[TIEMPO ARGENTINO] Exactly, this means that an in-depth reorganization is being sought, be it under the name of the CNI or any other?

[Jaunarena] Yes, the idea is to organize a new intelligence structure in Argentina.

[TIEMPO ARGENTINO] Some people believe that the appointment of Hector Rossi as the new defense secretary and the fact that Rossi was head of the State Intelligence Secretariat [SIDE] shows the government's special concern over the issue of intelligence.

[Jaunarena] That is not so. Rossi's appointment was prompted by his personal qualifications. We truly believe that he is capable of dealing with the responsibilities inherent in his present job. This has nothing to do with whatever expertise he may have acquired in the field of intelligence in his previous position. At the same time, since the reorganization of military intelligence is part of the overall military reorganization, we will certainly give it the attention it deserves.

[TIEMPO ARGENTINO] How long do you think the studies to make the necessary changes will take?

[Jaunarena] The changes are already being implemented. There is a timetable that is being followed. The final structure of the Armed Forces will appear after the timetable is completed, around 1988 or 1989. Thus, we have accomplished part of the objective but there is still more to be done before the Armed Forces are properly organized.

[TIEMPO ARGENTINO] What will be the structure of the military intelligence services at the end of the reorganization effort?

[Jaunarena] They will be charged with activities that have to do with their specific duties, that is, with military intelligence. There are certain conflict hypotheses that the national executive branch sumbits and military intelligence must be at the service of these hypotheses. Since all conflict hypotheses are on the foreign front, military intelligence must operate on the foreign front as well.

[TIEMPO ARGENTINO] Once the characteristics of the intelligence services are defined, will they be subordinate to an intelligence organization like the CNI or will they retain their current autonomy?

[Jaunarena] These services will have some ties with the CNI and at the same time will fulfill the requirements of each branch of the Armed Forces.

[TIEMPO ARGENTINO] Is there any resistance within the Armed Forces to all these reorganization plans?

[Jaunarena] The intelligence sector organization has received the same degree of acceptance as the other parts of the military reform; that is, a new military structure cannot coexist with old-time intelligence services.

[TIEMPO ARGENTINO] In any case, there are bound to be some aspects of the reform that the military view in a less favorable light...

[Jaunarena] If what you just said ever takes place, I will tell you about it. The truth is that we are working and important objectives have already been achieved.

[TIEMPO ARGENTINO] Historically speaking, the Armed have always operated within a certan ideological framework. Will the education guidelines for cadets of each one of the branches be changed to correct their long-standing political ideas?

[Jaunarena] Yes, some important steps like reorganizing study plans have already been taken.

[TIEMPO ARGENTINO] Does this mean that Marxism will cease to be a phantom and become a subject for a more serious analysis?

[Jaunarena] We must reconcile the values that are being stressed in all sectors of public education. Undoubtedly, this is a pluralistic and democratic society and these are the two values we want to enhance.

[TIEMPO ARGENTINO] German Lopez [former defense minister] has stated that this is a nonexistent ministry...

[Jaunarena] I can hardly answer this because I have neither heard nor read Dr Lopez' statement.

PERUVIAN AGREEMENTS AVOID LANDLOCKED ISSUE

PY051404 Paris AFP in Spanish 1719 GMT 4 Jun 86

[By Andres Soliz Rada]

[Text] La Paz, 4 June (AFP) -- Even though the joint declaration signed by Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner and his Bolivian counterpart, Guillermo Bedregal Gutierrez, is lengthy and contains 30 points, it does not reflect decided Peruvian Government support for the Bolivian landlocked situation.

Wagner paid a 72-hour visit to Bolivia during which he met with President Victor Paz Estenssoro and reached agreement with his counterpart Bedregal Gutierrez on several issues related to the foreign debt problem, the control of drug trafficking, and the Central American situation.

However, the Bolivian landlocked situation was addressed cautiously. Allan Wagner was briefed on Paz Estenssoro's efforts to improve relations with General Augusto Pinochet's regime, to which the Peruvian foreign minister once again was able to give formal Peruvian support for the Bolivian aspiration to recover a sovereign outlet to the Pacific Ocean.

It was learned from diplomatic circles that Bedregal Gutierrez sought Peruvian support for negotiating with Chile for a Pacific corridor. This corridor would be located along territory that used to belong to Peru until the Pacific war in 1879.

In this regard it was recalled that the 1929 protocol, through which the governments of Lima and Santiago managed to solve the Tacna and Arica problem, contains an additional clause by which Chile agrees not to grant to third parties territory that used to belong to Peru without Peru's prior approval.

This has prompted Bolivian geopolitical experts to maintain that while it was Chile that closed Bolivia's outlet to the sea with a padlock, it is Peru that still holds the key.

This did not stop Allan Wagner from voicing his best wishes for Bolivia to solve its landlocked situation, which would represent an expression of Latin American fraternity.

The truth is that Wagner's visit to La Paz was prompted by Peruvian concern over the diplomatic rapprochement between the government's of La Paz and Santiago.

Regarding this it was recalled that Paz Estenssoro, during a press conference held 3 months ago, stated the need to give a fresh approach to relations with Chile.

Shortly after that press conference, Paz Estenssoro named author and journalist Jorge Adolfo Siles Salinas, as Bolivian consul general to Chile. Siles Salinas, in addition to having excellent relations in Santiago, is married to a sister of Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle.

The various agreements reached by Allan Wagner and Bedregal Guiterrez did not prevent the La Paz daily, PRESENCIA, from warning about the existence of disagreements regarding the landlocked problem, which, in any case, is the main problem for Bolivian foreign policy.

COB 'DETERMINED' TO GO AHEAD WITH REFERENDUM

PY050204 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Juan Lechin Oquendo, head of the Bolivian Labor Confederation [COB], has said the COB is determined to go ahead with the so-called referendum on the new tax law and the Bolivian foreign debt.

Concerning church participation in the referendum, Lechin said that the COB leadership understands the excuses given by Methodists and Catholics for not participating. As the people's servants, however, they will cooperate with the referendum.

[Begin Lechin recording] It is undeniable that they cannot participate. We have understood clearly the apologies expressed by the Catholic Church and the Methodist Church. Because they are serving the people, however, they will cooperate in this task. [end recording]

Thus, the talks between the church and the COB refute the information minister's statements to the contrary.

In addition, Lechin referred to the possibility of making trips to mining districts to report on his decision whether to accept or reject the executive secretariat of the mineworkers federation.

[Begin recording, in progress] ... because as an active COB union leader I am not barred from attending those meetings to which I have been kindly invited. [end recording]

In conclusion, Lechin stated that today he will reveal his decision on whether or not to join the mineworkers federation, after delaying the decision for 2 weeks.

CONGRESS APPROVES AMENDED ELECTORAL LAW

PY060129 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Jun 86 p 4

[Excerpts] In a special session that lasted exactly 7 minutes, the Federal Senate -- by a symbolic vote of the party leaders -- yesterday approved six amendments proposed by the Chamber of Deputies to the Senate's original bill to regulate the November elections. Eight items in the Chamber of Deputies amendments were voted down, among them, the elimination of the ex-officio candidacy for the Senate, and the exclusion of the senators elected in 1982 from the Constituent Assembly. The amended law now awaits presidential approval.

The spokesman for the Justice Commission, Senator Helio Gueiros (Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party of Pernambuco), contended that the senator must participate in the Constituent Assembly because only the Constitution, not an ordinary law, can exclude them. He argued for the maintenance of ex-officio candidacies on the grounds that a change can only be made through a so-called complementary law, not through an ordinary law like the one being debated.

The Senate also voted to maintain the original wording of the proposal, which refers to two-party coalitions. In these cases the number of candidates for the Chamber of Deputies and the state legislative assemblies can be twice the number of seats to be filled; in the case of three or more party coalitions, that number can be tripled.

Among the Chamber of Deputies amendments that the Senate approved was one providing for the loss of mandate of an elected official who is proven to have committed abuses of economic power. Another item retained in the text that is pending presidential sanction refers to the election of mayors of municipalities that were created before 15 June 1986.

BRIEFS

NATURAL GAS DISCOVERY -- Petrobras has discovered a giant gas field in the Campos Basin. This gas field will almost triple Brazil's total gas reserves, making the country virtually self-sufficient. Announcing the "fabulous discovery" on 13 May, Petrobras exploration director Wagner Freire said that reserves are estimated at 150 billion cubic meters. The gas is not associated with oil. Thus far, the country's total gas reserves are 92.7 billion cubic meters. The deposits cover 150 square kilometers with depths ranging from 500 to 1,000 meters. The discovery was made at a depth of 952 meters, 7.5 km from the test well of the Albacora gas field. The field may produce 9 million cubic meters of gas per day. [Summary] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 14 May 86 p 23 PY]

TRADE BALANCE RECORD -- Brasilia -- The April trade balance has set a record for the month, reaching $1.286 billion. Exports totaled $2.172 billion and imports totaled $886 million. Roberto Fendt, the foreign trade department director of Bank of Brazil (CACEX), has reported that the 1st quarter cumulative trade balance has reached $3.849 billion. [Excerpt] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 13 May 86 p 18 PY]

PERU'S WAGNER DISCUSSES 25-27 MAY VISIT

PY052300 Santiago HOY in Spanish 2-8 Jun 86 p 21

[Interview with Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner Tizon by Odette Magnet during his stay in Santiago 25-27 May to attend the Chilean-Peruvian joint commission meeting; date not given -- all quotation marks as published]

[Text] [Magnet] What are the achievements and objectives of the joint commission?

[Wagner] The joint commission has been holding meetings for several years with the purpose of making recommendations to the respective governments on how to promote economic and commercial relations, as well as other types of activities involving the two countries. During the present meeting of the joint commission we discussed bilateral trade issues with the objective of expanding the agreement within the framework of ALADI [Latin American Integration Association] so that enough resources are available to increase the levels of trade of the two countries. We also hope to reach agreements on the authorization of visas of official diplomatic passports, on the struggle against drug trafficking, and on the control of mouth and foot disease."

[Magnet] What will be the immediate results of this meeting?

[Wagner] They are quite obvious. I will give you an example: Chile is the second largest market for Peru's nontraditional export products. We are also certain that Peru is a very important market for Chilean products. Throughout our history our two countries have had free-flowing commerce and we believe our markets have potentials that must be explored and exploited based on understanding.

[Magnet] You have noted that regional disarmament must be achieved. To what extent can these government agreements be truly effective?

[Wagner] This is a very important and complex issue that must be properly treated. The need that each country has to defend itself is based on its different ideas of national security. As for the objective in question, I must note that we are seeking contacts among the military chiefs of the two countries -- as well as those of other neighboring countries -- so that through mutual knowledge and trust, we can create the proper atmosphere that will lead to the curtailment of arms spending. Moreover, this will also allow our countries to use these resources to meet the priority needs of the peoples.

[Magnet] You talked about a 'long-term project'...

[Wagner] We must take gradual steps through progressive measures with other countries to achieve a regional agreement in keeping with what was proposed by President Alan García. At the bilateral level, there will be obvious limits to the progress that can be achieved. There was a political and diplomatic framework in which to discuss the issue during my talks with Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle. "Moreover, the recent meeting that high-ranking Peruvian and Chilean armed forces chiefs held in Lima has yielded important results. We are satisfied with this first meeting, which will be followed by others so that we may continue to discuss ways to achieve our objective.

[Magnet] The Chilean press reported that the main objective of this meeting was to discuss measures against terrorism. It seems that more emphasis was put on this issue.

[Wagner] This was not the objective of the meeting, and the issue was not discussed.

[Magnet] To what extent does terrorism pose a threat to the consolidation of the Peruvian democratic process?

[Wagner] The Peruvian democratic process is already a few years old. We have an open, pluralist democratic system that allows freedom of speech and participation in any political trends. All individual freedoms are fully guaranteed. Therefore, we believe that our democracy has had a good start but of course it must be granted an opportunity to function and to consolidate itself. This is what we are experiencing in Peru today, we are experiencing the consolidation of democracy.

[Magnet] But terrorism is a real threat...

[Wagner] It is not a real threat in the sense that it might upset the democratic regime. Because of its nature, terrorism is a phenomenon that causes concern and has claimed many victims, particularly among the peasants. The Shining Path practices a kind of terrorism. It is indigenous if you can call it that, although it is based on a foreign ideology. It is a movement that does not propose any political alternative, or, quote, take responsibility for, unquote, any of the actions it carries out.

[Wagner] The decision taken by President Garcia -- to limit the servicing of the foreign debt to the payment of a maximum of 10 percent of the revenue Peru derives from its exports -- signifies the rescuing of our country's economic independence. It is obvious that the foreign debt is the most dramatic expression of financial imperialism and of the prevailing international economic order. It is also an incentive for Latin American countris to unite in our struggle to achieve a new economic order so that through a joint action, we may be able to seek overall international solutions. "It is discouraging that industrial creditor countries still lack the proper perception of the political circumstances surrounding this issue."

DC Issues Statement on Visit

PY060046 Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 30 May 86 p 6

[Text] In a statement released on 29 May, the Christian Democratic Party [DC] denied that it had attempted to prevent Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner from visiting Chile, saying "the party did not do that; the DC understands and appreciates the reasons for the visit, from the viewpoint of the state."

In its statement, the DC pointed out that we deplore, "however, that in the absence of a democratic government in Chile, the legitimate representatives of the Peruvian people should negotiate over highly sensitive issues with agents who are not controlled by congress, which represents the people's sovereignty."

DEL VALLE ON PERUVIAN-BOLIVIAN TALKS, RUMORS

PY060223 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Report by Jose Francisco Contreras]

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle has categorically denied rumors that Chile is heavily arming itself. He said the rumors are being spread by groups in Peru and every other part of the world, which are fond of criticizing everything. He asserted that the rumors had been spread by small groups that seek to prevent talks with Peru, talks which are designed to improve relations between two brother nations.

Del Valle also said that it is only correct for Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal to hold meetings with his Peruvian counterpart, Alan Wagner, regarding Bolivia's aspirations for an outlet to the sea, although this subject has still not been addressed directly by the main parties involved, that is, Chile and Bolivia. Bolivia must inform Peru of its aspirations and views on this issue. He added that Chile is by no means concerned by the talks held in La Paz and that the government has nothing to fear. Del Valle reiterated his desire to talk with Bolivian Minister Guillermo Bedregal at some future international forum.

2 BOMBS EXPLODE IN SANTIAGO, NO CASUALTIES

PY060034 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0313 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Santiago, 5 Jun (EFE) -- Two bombs tonight exploded in different parts of Santiago causing some damage but no casualties according to first reports.

One of the bombs exploded at the entrance of the No 27 Army Recruiting Center in the Providencia district destroying the front door of the building. The other bomb exploded in the Nunoa district, eastern Santiago, on the property of the Carlos Cardoen Company, which manufacturers weapons. It caused only slight damage.

No opposition group has claimed responsibility for the attacks.

SANTIAGO STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE; POLICE ARREST 150

PY060313 Paris AFP in Spanish 0203 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Santiago, 5 Jun (AFP) -- According to police sources, Carabineros today arrested some 150 students who were taking part in a march to protest the military government's decision to place public high schools under municipality control.

During the second week of incidents, the Carabineros used tear gas bombs and water cannons to disperse hundreds of students of the different high schools of the populous San Miguel neighborhood in southern Santiago, as they were shouting slogans against General Augusto Pinochet's regime. Similar demonstrations were also held in other parts of the capital with the participation of students and teachers.

Some youths, most of them not more than 15 years old, were arrested and taken to a police station where they remained for several hours. This was disclosed by a Spanish priest, Francisco Garcia, of a parish school, who was also arrested with the students but later released. One student leader stated that they were trying to conduct a peaceful protest against the municipalization of education institutions but they were strongly repressed by police forces and many students were arrested.

POLICE ARREST ALLEGED CUBAN-TRAINED TERRORIST

PY052358 Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 30 May 86 p 29

[Text] It is believed that a 38-year-old individual, who was arrested by members of the investigative police and placed at the disposal of the Santiago third judge advocate, was "in charge of the military training of the masses" of the outlawed Communist Party's [PC] Northern Santiago Committee.

This person has been identified as Hector Manuel Vera Moraga, also known as "Burro", "Ivan", or "Victor." He is regarded as the mastermind of several bomb attacks against transformers and street lamp posts in the metropolitan area. According to the police report, the attacks were perpetrated in 1983, 1984, and 1985. Ammonia gelatin, potassium nitrate, and detonating wire that Vera Moraga supplied to his combat units were used in the attacks. The material was provided by the logistics branch of the PC military apparatus.

The investigative police noted that other members of the PC linked to Vera Moraga had been arrested previously. These have been identified as: Pablo Enrique Santibanez Zuniga, German Arturo Pena Barraza, Hugo Ceferino Vilca Vallejos, Mauricio Felipe Hernandez Zuniga, Hector Enrique Medina Jimenez, and Pedro Elias Castro Tapia. All have been charged with violating the weapons and explosives control law. The report stated that among those arrested are several individuals who received paramilitary training in Cuba in the use of explosives, teaching weapons use, and other specialties. Upon their return to the country, these individuals joined the PC combat units. Hector Vera was also trained in Cuba and fulfilled a duty which allowed him to maintain close contact with the PC higher echelons.

LABOR UNIONS CALL FOR STOPPAGE ON 2-3 JULY

PY050348 Paris AFP in Spanish 1744 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Santiago, 4 Jun (AFP) -- The general stoppage that has been called for 2-3 July by opposition labor unions today received the support of the Christian Democracy, one of the main opposition forces. The Christian Democrats as part of the Chilean people will actively join that stoppage, says a communique released today by the Christian Democratic Party calling on all its members and sympathizers to enthusiastically participate in all the demonstrations prior to the 2-3 July stoppage. The demonstrations prior to the stoppage were called last Monday by the National Civic Assembly.

In addition to Christian Democracy, which heads the moderate Democratic Alliance coalition, the leftist Popular Democratic Movement (MDP), headed by the outlawed Communist Party of Chile, will support the stoppage.

COURT REJECTS U.S. REQUEST FOR MATTA EXTRADITION

PA051321 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0319 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Bogota, 4 Jun (EFE) -- Today, the Colombian Supreme Court of Justice rejected two requests to extradite Honduran Juan Ramon Matta to the United States. Matta is accused of drug trafficking and homicide and is presently under arrest in Tegucigalpa, Honduras. The extradition requests presented by U.S. authorities were rejected by the penal division of the Colombian top court.

The position paper of the two magistrates, Jorge Carreno Luengas and Guillermo Davila Munoz, sustained that: "Since the alleged drug trafficker is not in the country, his delivery to the requesting country cannot be approved, according to the provisions of the existing treaty between Colombia and the United States."

Matta Lopez, or Matta Ballesteros as he appeared on several passports, is accused of ordering the murders of a Honduran couple and U.S. narcotics agent Enrique Camarena and Mexican pilot Alfredo Zavala Arvelar after they were kidnapped in 1985.

FOREIGN MINISTER TO LEAVE FOR CONTADORA MEETING

PA051527 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Bogota -- Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez Ocampo will leave today for Panama to participate in the Contadora and Central American summit [as heard], which is expected to finalize the peace document for the region. There are no grounds, however, to assert that the document will be signed tomorrow as scheduled.

The Colombian cabinet minister told CARACOL that this is a mediation process that must be kept up to the last minute and that some formulas and paths to understanding are still open, as Central Americans themselves have stated.

FARC INVITES PRESIDENT-ELECT BARCO TO MEETING

PA041829 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Bogota -- The FARC has invited President-elect Virgilio Barco Vargas to La Uribe to continue working on the agreements signed with the present administration. FARC leaders say they have not dismissed the electoral path as a way of attaining power, and announced that they will extend their system of bilateral agreements to liberals, conservatives, socialists, believers [as heard], democrats, and progressives.

The FARC dismissed the possibility of a generalized armed conflict in Colombia in the near future and added that the M-19 is an armed movement that has only two columns of fighters.

According to reports in Spanish newspaper EL PAIS, Manuel Marulanda Velez, Tirofijo, proposed a meeting between President-elect Barco Vargas and the FARC general staff at the Green House, the FARC's headquarters, because there are no guarantees at Narino Palace. Tirofijo said: We invite you to the Green House right now to talk with us if you are willing to make progress in the peace process.

POLICE CORDON PREVENTS STUDENT DEMONSTRATION

PY051332 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 5 Jun 86 p 47

[Text] Policemen carrying electric truncheons and firearms stopped Theology School students from holding a solidarity demonstration yesterday on behalf of jailed leaders Alberto Alderete and Marcelino Corazon Medina. The demonstration was also designed to express concern over the country's difficult situation and solidarity with the news media.

The demonstration was to take place at 0800 on the Catholic University campus in the Santa Librada neighborhood. At 1400 (when the Paraguay-Iraq soccer game for the world soccer championship was due to begin in Mexico) the students planned to march to the intersection of Jose Felix Bogado Avenue and Felicidad Street in protest of the financial support to the soccer team given by the government when the country is facing a difficult economic and social situation.

Policemen were deployed at intersections near the School of Theology as of 0600 yesterday, and the cordon was reinforced at 0700 preventing students, teachers, and employees from either entering or leaving the area. Almost the entire neighborhood was under siege, including the Radio Primero de Marzo station where the students had planned to make statements. Hugo Buongermini, a member of the student council, said that the police cordon was an "outrage against university autonomy.":

BRIEFS

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC LEADER DIES -- Dr Hermogenes Rojas Silva, a member of the current Executive Board of the Christian Democratic Party, has died. [Excerpt] [Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 3 Jun 86 p 8 PY]

WAGNER DEFINES MAIN FOREIGN POLICY PLANKS

PM051223 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 23 May 86 p 11

[Antonio Cano dispatch: "Allan Wagner: 'Reagan Administration Has No Policy Toward Latin America'"]

[Text] Lima -- Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner, a 44-year-old career diplomat, has become -- thanks to the role played by his country on the Latin American scene -- one of the most active peace negotiators in Central America. Here he defines the most important aspects of Peru's foreign policy.

United States

"President Ronald Reagan's administration has no policy toward Latin America, just as previous government have had none either. A Latin American problem begins to attract U.S. interest insofar as it has a bearing on its big power interests. Usually, when the United States becomes aware of some problem in Latin America, it is already too late. Therefore, the prospects for cooperating positively are slight, and it usually has recourse to force."

Central America

"The solution to the crisis in Central America must be provided by the Central American countries themselves, with the Latin Americans' assistance."

Contadora

"There is a difference between completing the text of the peace document and its signing. If it were possible to make the two things coincide on 6 June, so much the better. However, if the document is not signed that day, despite its text being agreed on, it would be an error of international perception for this to be deemed a failure. In Contadora the principles of nonintervention and Latin America's self-determination are at stake."

Nicaragua

"We would like for there to be freedom of the press and complete political freedom in Nicaragua, but democracy is something that each people must win, and peoples must be left to win it. There are currently no objective elements that could cause the current Nicaraguan Government to be a threat to its neighbors or to be able to turn its country into a pawn in the East-West confrontation."

The Contras

"They are former Somozist guardsmen who, supported by the United States, have become a noteworthy force, which is causing a state of internal warfare in Nicaragua. Washington's stance in supporting the contras is mistaken and is not leading to pluralist democracy but, on the contrary, is exacerbating Nicaragua's internal situation and that with its neighbors because it has caused an enormous arms buildup."

Cuba

"The differences between Peru and Cuba exist in the sense that there is a different political system and ideology.

"But above these differences there is our status as Latin American countries and the possibility of working together in search of our region's unity."

El Salvador

"Jose Napoleon Duarte's government is a democratic government that is facing internal guerrilla warfare, which orginated under the military regime and which is continuing through inertia under the democratic system."

Chile

"The internal political situation in Chile is something that concerns us all. Currently, without interfering in another country's internal affairs, Peru shares the conviction of the need to establish pluralist democracies in all countries of the region, without exception. However, this is a process that is the responsibility of each country's nationals."

Foreign Debt

"We believe there should be a joint approach -- as coordinated as possible -- which would allow the most effective joint action possible."

Drug Trafficking

"More has been done in the struggle against drug trafficking in 5 months than in all the previous years."

STATE OF EMERGENCY EXTENDED IN 19 PROVINCES

PY051828 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1727 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Lima, 5 June (EFE) -- The Peruvian Government has extended the ate of emergency in 19 provinces of 4 departments for 60 days. The reason, state 'n the decree published in the official bulletin, EL PERUANO, today, is that subversive activities continue in these provinces. The state of emergency implies suspension of individual rights and the placing of the zones in question under the political and military control of the Armed Forces.

The provinces under the state of emergency are Cangallo, Huanta, Huamanga, La Mar, Victor Fajardo, Huancasancos and Vilcashuaman in Ayacucho Department, as well as the provinces of Acobamba, Angaraes, Castrovirreyna, Huancavelica, Tayacaja, Huaytara, and Churcampa in Huancavelica Department, and Chincheros province in Apurimac Department. The decree also applies to the provinces of Huaycabamba, Huamalies, Dos de Mayo, and Ambo in the northern Huanuco Department. The extension of the state of emergency in these provinces, came in the wake of a similar decision for Lima and its port Callao, made on 2 June. This measure also included the extension of the curfew.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE -- Hugo Otero Lanzaroti is the new Peruvian Ambassador to France. He was ratified in his post by the Senate today. He is former SINACOSO [National Social Communications System] president and former presidential press counselor. [Excerpt] [Lima Radioprogramas del Peru in Spanish 0015 GMT 31 May 86 PY]

FURTHER COVERAGE OF CUBAN V. P.'S REMARKS ON L.A.

Bilateral Ties

PY050400 Montevideo LA HORA in Spanish 28 May 86 p 3

[Text] During a vigorous talk, Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez appealed to Latin America to work for world peace and "especially to realize the Latin America of which Artigas dreamed, the Latin America of which Bolivar and San Martin dreamed, and the Latin America which Jose Marti called our America."

He said: "In the name of Latin America, I urge you to cooperate in this task."

The high-ranking leader of the Cuban revolution took part in a conference on peace which was held in the auditorium of the University of the Republic and was attended by the University board, headed by Rector Samuel Lichtensztein.

Among the audience that crowded the auditorium were student leaders of Asceep [Social and Cultural Association of State School Students] and FEUU [Federation of University Students of Uruguay], together with scientists, including Jose Luis Massera and Hugo Villar, leaders of the political youth groups, and others.

First the university rector welcomed the Cuban vice president, noting the political and intellectual achievements of Carlos Rodriguez and asserting that his political career has contributed not only to Cuba but also to the rest of the Latin American continent.

The Cuban politician and intellectual started his address by noting the solidarity and friendship between the Cuban and Uruguayan people, expressing his gratitude, "not in a personal way but as a representative of a people who are closely linked with Uruguay."

"In my address before this university auditorium today I want to evoke three situations linked to the university, Cuba, and Uruguay. In August 1961 this same auditorium heard a voice which, although Argentine by birth, became Cuban in the eyes of the world and in essence was Latin American. That was the voice of Ernesto 'Che' Guevara."

He continued: "On that occasion 'Che' was participating in the meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, where Latin America was debating the Alliance for Progress bill."

Referring to Che Guevara, Rodriguez said that "with his caustic words, which we all recall, Che pointed out the real limitations and the true plans of the Alliance for Progress."

Rodriguez then added that in January 1962, together with President Dorticos, I formed part of the Cuban delegation to the OAS meeting in Punta del Este. This was a moment which we do not like to recall, because it was a shameful moment when Cuba, by Washington's imposition, was expelled.

Rodriguez went on to recall "an afternoon which we will always remember, when we returned to Montevideo to take the plane home, feeling alone and unprotected. The Latin American people -- this time the inhabitants of Montevideo -- voiced their solidarity, a solidarity which has continued."

He went on to say that some years later, in December 1966, that situation had changed. I had the honor of presiding over a Cuban delegation to the FAO conference -- only 4 years later -- which was presided over by an Uruguayan with whom, despite the great friendship that existed and will continue to exist, we disagreed and continue to disagree over various points of view on Latin American internal and external issues.

But Wilson Ferreira Aldunate exercised the presidency of that conference with an attitude and a sense of respect for our opinion that irritated the U.S. delegation."

In another paragraph of his address the Cuban vice president recalled when Che voiced his opinion on the Alliance for Progress at the university auditorium, "and we had to say, quoting an old Argentine tango, that the Alliance for Progress had become neglected, weak, and decrepit."

Referring to the arms race and the threat of nuclear war, the Cuban leader said: "The war that threatens us is universal, because even if the atomic mushroom were to rise thousands and thousands of kilometers away from this calm and peaceful city of Montevideo, the effects of the atomic dust would reach this city, and there would be no survivors to have the privilege of living to witness how mankind has been destroyed."

"Time and again Cuba has stated that there can be no peace without development and no development without peace. The interrelation between peace and development makes it impossible to refer to one without referring to the other. To struggle for peace one has to struggle for development, and in order to achieve development one must simultaneously achieve regional, continental, and universal peace."

Rodriguez added that "if the arms race -- for which Reagan's administration bears the main responsibility -- cannot be stopped, we will not manage to develop or advance at the appropriate pace or prevent development from stopping completely."

The Cuban leader also mentioned the Soviet Union's peace proposals and criticized the Reagan government's policy of continuing with nuclear tests and the arms race, as well as its attack on Libya.

Regarding this last subject, he said: "We were all shocked by the attack on Libya, because one can disagree with terrorism but what cannot be allowed is for one country to take the liberty of accusing, investigating, judging, and punishing, because there are enough laws at the present time to handle these procedures."

Another subject he discussed was the presence of Cubans in Angola, stating: "They are there in response to an invitation from the Angolan Government because of the threats received from South Africa. This Cuban presence was approved by most of the member countries of the Organization of African Unity and by the fifth conference of Nonaligned Countries that was held in Sri Lanka."

He added that the Cuban presence "was temporary, and if they have remained there for so long it has been due to the South African stubbornness and the systematic support of the U.S. Government, especially that of the current administration."

The Cuban Vice President ended by praising the role played by the Contadora Group and the Support Group, of which Uruguay is a member, making an appeal for unity respecting the Nicaraguan peoples' right to self-determination.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez was seen out of the auditorium with an enthusiastic ovation and chants of solidarity with Nicaragua and El Salvador.

Common Viewpoints

PY051826 Montevideo LA HORA in Spanish 30 May 86 p 4

[Text] As a farewell to the press, visiting Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguerz held a press conference for the local and international press during which journalists questioned the Cuban official on political, economic, social religious and international issues.

First, when asked about common viewpoints between the Governments of Cuba and Uruguay, Rodriguez said: "For example, the two parties view Contadora as a process that must continue. Uruguayan President Sanguinetti has said that Contadora is like a bicycle -- one must keep pedaling so as not to fall off -- and we agree with this view." He added: "In the second place, when I arrived in this country I saw with satisfaction that the president felt that 6 June -- a date that many regard as final -- is a fundamental date, but not a deadline. This is how not only Cuba but other important Latin American nations view this as well."

He went on to say: "In the third place, we discussed the need to unite Latin America. Latin American unity has been on the drawing boards for years. Since Bolivar, and Marti after him, the need for unity has been stated as a prerequisite for reaffirming our own identity." He added: "It is not a question of agreeing on implementing socialism because some people may not like it, but we can agree on uniting Latin America and I do not believe this poses a threat to anyone."

Rodriguez was also asked about his ties with the Batista regime. He thanked the journalist for asking him the question and went on to explain that "I began to fight the dictatorship in my country at the age of 17, and since then there has not been a single dictatorship in Cuba that I did not fight against. It is well known that Batista's dictatorship began on 10 March 1952 and lasted until 1 January 1959. On 10 March 1952 I went underground, and on 23 July 1953, as soon as the Moncada Barracks were attacked, Batista's henchmen raided my home."

Rodriguez explained: "I was one of Batista's ministers in June 1944, that is, many years before he implemented his dictatorship. In 1941 our country launched a movement of national unity against Nazism and Hitlerism. Batista, as an elected leader, established a government of national unity in which the organization to which I belonged, the Popular Socialist Party, was invited to participate. I am not ashamed of having participated in this coalition of democratic forces at that time of national unity -- from June to October 1944 -- when there was total freedom and no one had been jailed."

He added: "That is the extent of my participation. Therefore, I have never been involved with any Cuban dictatorship. On the contrary, I have always been committed to struggle against dictatorships."

When asked about the political prisoners in Cuba and their current situation, Rodriguez said, "there are not 15,000 political prisoners. There was a time when there were several thousands of political prisoners -- as Fidel Castro himself admitted -- at the time of the Bay of Pigs invasion, but 72 hours later, when the threat was defeated, we gradually released them all."

Rodriguez emphasized that "no one in Cuba is imprisoned for ideological reasons or because of what they have said. The people are imprisoned for doing things like placing bombs, organizing counterrevolutionary groups, or carrying out attacks. The only actual attack against a leader was directed at me, and those who did it are free. There were 15 persons with hand grenades; we fought and someone died, but not one of us. The rest were arrested and sent to jail, but now they are free.

Request to Join ALADI

PY052152 Montevideo LA HORA in Spanish 29 May 86

[Text] In a speech to representives of the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI], Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez yesterday reported that Cuba has already begun negotiations to participate as an observer in ALADI.

Rodriguez stressed ALADI's role in integrating all Latin American countries, the need for Latin American unity to overcome the crisis currently affecting the countries, and the need for a new international economic order, among other important points.

Gustavo Maraginos, chairman of the committee of ALADI representatives, welcomed the Cuban visitor.

Then Rodriguez took the floor. He began by saying that "the Cuban integrationist tendency is now renewed with Cuba's declared decision to increase its participation not only in the South-South activities but also in regional organizations such as ALADI."

Referring to the need for Latin American unity, he said: "Jose Marti participated as an Uruguayan representative in the American Monetary Conference. There, he spoke the words that still echo in a continental framework, because of their foresight."

He could see then that a new and strong economy was lurking, which was ready not only to shape the personality of the North but also to seize the Antilles and to advance powerfully against countries of the South."

"We all know the history of the past decades, Rodriguez stated, "and we have not been able to conduct in a practical manner the process of the common defense of Latin America or to promote economic integration, which would give us the necessary strength to resist and negotiate."

He recalled that the Latin American Free Trade Association [LAFTA] was a failure, that the Andean Pact was a reality with successes and failures, and that ALADI gathers the experience of failures and the possibilities and prospects that have emerged from these integration efforts."

"Mr President, it is a pleasure for us to say that we believe ALADI is on the right tract," Rodriguez stated. He added: "Cuba feels it is appropriate to join this organization, and as you know, we are in a process of requesting that we be admitted as observers."

He said: "Economic integration, as President Fidel Castro has stated, is essential to the success of the process of Latin American economies."

He also stressed the need for a thorough analysis of the economic situation, especially the problem of the negative impact on the development of underdeveloped Latin American countries by large foreign debts, "which smother us all and give us no opportunity to continue our development, which appeared to be promising but was interrupted."

Rodriguez said: "Latin America has retrogressed 10 years in its economic policy."

He proposed continuing the struggle for the new international economic order, which "for years the underdeveloped nations have been seeking. We have to renew this struggle regardless of the despair created by the attitude of international capitalist centers, and why not say it, by the attitude of the U.S. Government, particularly the current Reagan administration."

He said that "unfair international trade relations must be changed in order to achieve fair economic relations for our basic products."

Stressing the Cuban role within CEMA, the Cuban vice president stated, "Cuba's participation in the integrationist plans of the socialist countries does not reduce its Latin American integrationist tendency, and we are also trying to take advantage of the possibilities the socialist countries' position give us."

Rodriguez added: "We must emphasize this because the political possibilities that emerge from our socialist characteristics must not be confused with the historical roots of our country. There is no contradiction between the two."

Finally, the Cuban vice president told the special session in his honor that "we are ready to cooperate to the full extent of our meager possibilities and with the efforts of all. We reiterate our Latin American disposition, and we want to emphasize our satisfaction on seeing the importance placed today on Latin American unity, which has been made possible by a collective decision and by a climate of democratic recovery."

SOVIETS ASK TO ATTEND GATT MEETING AS OBSERVERS

PY060329 Paris AFP in Spanish 2148 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Montevideo, 5 June (AFP) -- According to Foreign Ministry sources, the Soviet Union has formally requested the support of several countries in its efforts to be allowed to participate, as an observer, in the ministers' meeting of the GATT to be held in Uruguay in September.

The sources disclosed that Uruguay was one of the countries that received the Soviet petition through a note that arrived a few days ago.

The Soviet Union does not belong to GATT. Therefore, its participation in the meeting will be possible only with previous approval for it to attend as an observer.

MARITIME TANSPORTATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED

FL052030 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1845 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Mexico City, 5 June (NOTIMEX) -- The Communications and Transportation Secretariat (SCT) has signed and ratified nine international bilateral agreements this year on maritime transportation that will equally share cargo and bring more income into the country. According to the SCT, these agreements will assure favorable conditions for Mexico's maritime development, expand export markets, increase the merchant fleet, save income and equalize the trade balance.

These commitments are based on international law which allows the countries involved to equally share in 80 percent of the total cargo while the remaining 20 percent is awarded to ships from other nations. Mexico has signed agreements with the Governments of Brazil, USSR, Bulgaria, GDR, Spain, Argentina, and the Netherlands. Another agreement was signed in 1974 with the PRC and another with Spain in 1981.

FINANCE SECRETARIAT OFFICIAL DENIES INSOLVENCY

FL050300 Mexico City Notimex in Spanish 0045 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 4 June (NOTIMEX) -- Jose Angel Gurria, loan director of the Mexican finance secretariat, said today that Mexico has promptly met its financial commitments during the past 6 months, despite the fact that it has not received any foreign loans. He denied that the country is insolvent and that it lacks the ability to make payments on its commitments. However, he did indicate that it is not clear how long that ability can be maintained.

Gurria said the IMF agreement has been limited by the uncertainty of oil prices, which has had harsh affects on the economy in general since it influences the type of exchange, inflation rates, public sector deficit, domestin interest rates, and public spending. He explained that because of the instability of the oil market, 1986 projects were cancelled and new IMF agreement requires more time than was anticipated.

Gurria said talks with the IMF continue and the goals of the two parties are still the same: a lower deficit, lower inflation, and increased exports. The differences between the IMF and the Mexican Government, he said, are mechanisms and time. In addition, Gurria said, one has to take into account that the economic cabinet will have to reach an agreement before implementing the package that will be presented to the IMF on the behavior of the national economy.

PAN CRITICIZED FOR STANCE ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT

PA052229 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Report by Hector Gonzalez Perez]

[Text] Senator Gonzalo Martinez Corbala has said that with the exception of the National Action Party [PAN], the Mexican delegation attending the 26th Mexico-United States Interparliamentary Meeting was totally in agreement regarding defense of national sovereignty. He added that Jesus Gonzalez Schmal spoke out in favor of the privatization of the Mexican economy and of opening the doors to foreign investment in our country without any controls, while most of the Mexican delegation declared itself opposed to a U.S. proposal in this regard.

During a session of the permanent commission of the congress, Gonzalo Martinez Corbala said that the PAN sympathizes with Ronald Reagan's interventionist and arms buildup policy, while on the other hand we Mexicans love peace, development, and disarmament.

Gonzalo Martinez Corbala said that our economic policy and our country's stance on international affairs will not undergo any changes, despite U.S. presure on our country. There will be no change in the foreign investment law, he said, adding that foreign investment will always be welcome in our country, as long as it complies with our laws.

Martinez Corbala said that the United States is exerting pressure on Mexico from various angles in order to obtain our country's oil. The United States has oil reserves for 8 or 9 years; Mexico has reserves for 25 years and therefore (?wants) free foreign investments in areas such as Pemex and the Federal Electricity Commission.

During the permanent commission session, Deputy (Martin Tavira Urriostegui) of the PPS [Popular Socialist Party] (Graco Ramirez) of the PST [Workers' Socialist Party], and (Jorge Alcocez Villanueva) of the PSUM [Unified Socialist Party of Mexico] condemned the attitude of PAN leader Jesus Gonzalez Schmal, describing him as a representative of a party that wants to create schisms among Mexicans.

During today's session, various issues were discussed, such as calling Guillermo Becker Arreola, general director of Sidermex [Mexican Iron and Steel Company] before commissions so that he can explain to the legislators the procedure for liquidating the Monterrey foundry.

BRIEFS

INDONESIAN TRADE TO INCREASE -- The government of the Republic of Indonesia will increase by over 100 percent its trade relations with Mexico, which currently amounts to $50 million a year. Indonesian Ambassador to Mexico Dr (Sumari) has explained that the increase is anticipated with the purchase of industrial machinery, steel, and chemical goods to be used for fertilizer production. [Excerpt] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0440 GMT 5 Jun 86 FL]

PUBLIC DEFICIT INCREASES -- According to a report from the Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit with regard to the public debt of the first 3 months of 1986, the government during this period paid 1.448 trillion pesos in interest on its internal debt, which is above 11.5 trillion pesos. Despite the announced budget cut of 500 billion pesos, the economic deficit of the public sector increased in the first 3 months of this year to 1. 109 3 trillion pesos (37.2 percent of the total amount approved by Congress for the entire year). [Excerpt] [Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish 28 May 86 p 13 PA]

MARIJUANA SEIZED FROM SHIPS -- Mexican and U.S. narcotics agents have seized 10 tons of marijuana aboard two boats in the Gulf of Mexico. One of the boats had been anchored 35 days, and this fact aroused the agents' suspicion. The names of the ships and their crewmen have not been disclosed. [Summary] [Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 1955 GMT 22 May 86 PA]

BELIZE

PRIME MINISTER ESQUIVEL REORGANIZES CABINET

PA060002 Paris AFP in Spanish GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Belize City, 5 June (AFP) -- Belizean Prime Minister Manuel Esquivel today announced the reorganization of his cabinet, affecting all of his ministers.

The new cabinet, which according to Esquivel is the result of the recommendations made by a government reorganization committee made up of representatives from the UK, India, and Ghana, will strengthen Dean Barrow's position. Barrow, a 34-year-old lawyer, will remain the foreign affairs and the economic development minister. However, he will now have an additional responsibility, that of justice minister.

With this cabinet change Deputy Prime Minister Curl Thompson remains the home affairs and establishment minister; however, he will no longer be responsible for matters concerning citizenship, immigration, refugees, or prisoners, which have been transferred to Barrow.

The minister most affected by the Esquivel change of government -- Esquivel came to power in December 1984 -- is Dean Lindo, the minister of natural resources, who will now be only minister of agriculture. Lindo, who was leader of the United Democratic Party (UDP) until 1979 and is currently its president, is considered Prime Minister Esquivel's strongest rival for the official party's leadership.

However, Lindo has been strongly criticized because of several land distribution cases during his mandate, particularly the sale of 278,000 hectares of the multinational Coca-Cola Company in northeast Belize.

Another person affected was Derek Aikman, who as minister of education encountered serious problems when the School of Arts, Science, and Technology in Belize was closed and replaed by Michigan State University. Aikman, who also had serious difficulties with the Anglican church, will resign this post and be in charge of energy, transport, and communications only.

This is the composition of the cabinet, which will be in effect as of Monday, 9 June, and which, according to Belize's opposition, is the result of the people's pressure against several ministers' activities.

Prime minister, minister of finance and defense	Manuel Esquivel
Deputy prime minister, minister of home affairs and establishment	Curl Thompson
Minister of Justice, foreign relations, and economic development	Dean Barrow
Minister of natural resources	Charles Wagner
Minister of education, youth, and sports	Eduardo Joldson
Minister of labor and housing	Hubert Elrington
Minister of health	Israel Alpuche
Minister for energy, transport, and communications	Derek Aikman
Minister of agriculture	Dean Lindo

Henry Young, Ruben Campos, and Samuel Rhaburn are the deputy ministers of commerce, health, and foreign relations.

EL SALVADOR

FMLN COMMUNIQUE ON EVACUATING WOUNDED, AVALOS

PA051322 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0056 GMT 5 Jun 86

[FMLN communique dated "4 July" in El Salvador]

[Text] 1. It is completely false that the FMLN has sent a note to the Armed Forces requesting the departure of 24 maimed comrades from the country. The FMLN has never sent any type of note to the Army.

2. The FMLN has evacuated comrades who were wounded in battle through the International Red Cross Committee, legitimately exercising its rights under the Geneva Convention for those wounded in war. This right is not subject to any agreement with the other party.

3. Referring to Colonel [Omar Napoleon] Avalos' case, we have stated that this release will be possible only if the government clarifies the cases of comrades who have disappeared during the last 7 months and based on an agreement for the exchange of prisoners. The Armed Forces High Command has shown no interest in resolving Col Avalos' case.

Revolution or death! We will win!

El Salvador, 4 July [as heard] 1986

VENCEREMOS PARALLELS DUARTE PROPOSAL, REPRESSION

PA051255 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Napoleon Duarte and the U.S. Embassy have jointly planned, coordinated, and carried out increased repression against the people's movement in the hope that they will prevent a greater deterioration of the already eroded image of the White House's puppet. Duarte wants to put up a smoke screen and a cushion to minimize the effects of his repression against the people's movement and is using the possibility of holding a third round of talks with the FMLN-FDR.

The acceptance of a third round of talks inside the country has been publicized by Duarte precisely at a time when the regime's repressive corps are increasing the tortures, military cordons, arrests, disappearances, and threats against the labor movement. Duarte talks about human rights and peace precisely at a time when seven members of the Human Rights Commission are in jail, when ANTEL [National Administration for Telecommunications] workers face the most reactionary and repressive measures, and when thousands of peasants displaced from their homes are forced to live in the most subhuman, unsanitary, and overcrowded conditions and starve to death.

Duarte and the Americans think his much-publicized announcement about the dialogue will cushion the repressive actions against the [name indistinct] workers who have declared a legal strike or will hide the threats, military cordons, and Armed Forces' violations against these workers.

The stepped-up repression against the people's movement is part of a policy which is planned, coordinated, and carried out by Duarte's government and the U.S. Embassy to stop the achievements and organization of the people's movement. The Yankee counterinsurgency plans to annihilate the people's project has failed so far. The CIA has played, through U.S. AID and the American Institute for Free Labor Development [AIFLD], the role of police agent in coordination with the Duartist repressive corps. Meanwhile, Napoleon Duarte uses all kinds of maneuvers and demagoguery in his attempt to disguise, or at least cushion, the effects of his repression, particularly before the international community.

Duarte's demagogic speech -- full of words like democracy, peace, development, etc. -- is suitably accompanied by the arrest of union members, military cordons, raids, dismissals, and threats. The laws which pardon the exploiters equally declare illegal the worker's strikes. This is Duarte's worst moment; the puppet's loss of prestige and ruin is known not only in Latin American countries but in the United States itself where various sectors assert that Duarte is finished, that Duarte is only another puppet.

In fact, one of the most important mission assigned to Duarte has not been fulfilled. Duarte was suppose to annihilate, immobilize, and disrupt the people's movement. Duarte's stepped-up repression against the people's movement is only a desperate, last-minute effort. He thinks the Human Rights Commission will be silenced if its members are arrested; he thinks that the [name indistinct] workers' demands will be silenced by sending soldiers and issuing threats agasinst the workers; he thinks that the people's anger about the stepped-up repression will be lessened by issuing the proposal to hold a third round of talks and talking about peace.

However, no one will be deceived by the maneuvers of Duarte and the U.S. Embassy. Repression has increased, but this will be countered with our organization, unity, and struggle. No one will be diverted from the struggle and organization because Duarte, the puppet, talks about peace and dialogue. Duarte should not try to use the FMLN-FDR, because we will not play his game.

BRIEFS

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS ANNOUNCED -- As announced by General Adolfo Blandon, Colonel Ricardo Augusto Pena Arbaiza will occupy the post of military attache in the Republic of Honduras beginning in October, and Major Juan Carlos Azcunaga will be commander of the Paratroopers Battalion. [Excerpts] San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Jun 86 PA]

GUATEMALA

CEREZO VOWS TO FIGHT CORRUPTION, VIOLENCE

PA060130 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0129 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Guatemala City, 4 June (ACAN-EFE) -- Today Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo announced that his government will initiate a campaign against corruption, violence, and high prices. In addition, President Cerezo said that his government will promote a wage increase in the private sector.

In an news conference, the Guatemalan president said that in 3 months he will organize "four great work fronts" now that he has completed the 126 days that he had set as a deadline for beginning the country's economic and social reorganization.

In addition, the Christian Democratic president said that during those 126 days "we were trying to put things in order, to find out exactly what we have to do, and to advance in several specific aspects of the reorganization of the public administration." President Cerezo said: "Now that we have completed the reorganization, we must implement the measures that we will be applying this year."

Among the "four great fronts," Cerezo emphasized the importance of the wage increase that the private sector "should put into effect immediately."

President Cerezo said that "during negotiations," the top business institution of Guatemala, the Coordinating Committee of Farming, Commercial, Industrial, and Financial Associations, CACIF, "agreed on a wage increase for private sector workers, to allow them to meet the high cost of living."

Cerezo added: "I hope the businessmen will fulfill their promise, because the government increased government employees' salaries in May to set an example and improve the Guatemalans' standard of living." Cerezo pointed out that if the private sector "does not fulfill its promise and increase it workers' wages, then we will do so in the way we consider appropriate, but the increase has to come immediately."

Regarding the "front" against corruption that he will create Cerezo said: "There is enormous resistance," so much so that it has generated violence; for example, the murder of an immigration executive who uncovered passport trafficking. Consuelo de Garcia, the chief of the Passport Department of the General Immigration Directorate of Guatemala, was shot to death on a city bus yesterday by several armed men who subdued the other passengers.

Cerezo said that "to fight corruption, which occurs not only within the administration but in the commercial and business sectors as well, we will make changes in the customs section of the Finance Ministry, the Immigration Office, and other state institutions." As a first step "to clean up public administration," Cerezo announced an "administrative reorganization in all the general directorates of state institutions."

Regarding citizens' safety, President Vinicio Cerezo admitted that "there has been an increase in violence, which worries us." For that reason, the current 10,000-man National Police force will be increased. In addition, a security commission will be created, comprised of Guatemala City Mayor Alvaro Arzu and delegates of the Ministries of Government and Defense, the legislature, and the Presidency.

President Cerezo added: "We will try to counter the wave of violence with all available resources until we obtain the $16-million loan that will be used to equip the Police Department."

Finally, the fourth work front will be "the fight against high prices, which are sustained by businessmen's profiteering." As a first step, President Cerezo said: "In 15 days people's markets will be opened throughout the country, for the people to buy staple items directly from the producers, thus eliminating the middleman, who manipulates the prices."

President Cerezo said that "for the time being, there will be no changes in the cabinet," although several ministers have been reproved for "certain attitudes." He did not elaborate. Cerezo said: "One thing I can assert is that there will be important changes in public administration, specifically in the general directorates of the state institutions, which is where irregularities have been discovered.

PGT ALLEGES RISKS IN C.A. PARLIAMENT

PA041836 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] The clandestine Guatemalan Labor Party, PGT, has said that the creation of the Central American parliament, agreed to by the five presidents of the area in Esquipulas on 25 May, as a forum to discuss common problems of this region runs the risk of becoming an instrument to legitimize the U.S. aggression against Nicaragua. This statement was made in a public declaration issued by the Secretariat of the PGT's Central Committee distributed to the various media today. The PGT maintains that the idea of including Nicaragua in this parliament can be explained from the viewpoint that the idea is to foment an internal opposition which the U.S. Government needs to legitimize its interventionist policy in that country.

Therefore, the PGT declaration added, the Central American parliament is not a true peace option for the area's people, because its creator, the Guatemalan Government, and its allies in the region view it as a tactical maneuver aimed at undermining power in Nicaragua.

HONDURAS

FRG OFFICIALS SEEK AZCONA HOSTAGE MEDIATION

PA051625 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1535 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 5 June (ACAN-EFE) -- Today a delegation from the FRG Government asked Honduran President Jose Azcona Hoyo to intervene to obtain the release of the eight FRG volunteers kidnapped on 17 May by anti-Sandinist groups.

The FRG delegation comprises Foreign Ministry envoy Michael Jansen, other unidentified officials, and personnel from the FRG Embassy in Tegucigalpa. This same delegation has established contact and is still holding negotiations with the FDN, which is holding the eight volunteers.

Yesterday rebel sources said that the negotiations are on the right track. They added that the only condition that has been imposed to return the volunteers concerns their safety at the site where they will be released. Their release is expected soon.

Neither the FRG officials who met with Azcona nor the Honduran presidential spokesmen wished to tell newsmen about the results of this request. The Honduran Government does not officially acknowledge that there are Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary forces operating in its territory, but it does not deny that those forces exist.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA ENDORSES 6 JUNE CONTADORA MEETING

PA051308 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Nicaragua has never opposed the signing of the Contadora act; on the contrary, it has always been willing to sign the peace document.

This was stated by President Daniel Ortega yesterday when he received, together with Commander Moises Hassan, president of the Olympic Committee, the torch of the Central American and Caribbean Games which was on its way to the Dominican Republic. Here is part of an interview with President Ortega by local and foreign reporters:

[Begin recording] [Ortega, in progress]... a meeting of Contadora and [words indistinct] Panama. The meeting is at the foreign minister level. We already responded positively. We informed Contadora that Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto will attend the meeting. Therefore Nicaragua is willing to participate in the meetng convoked by Contadora. We are willing to reach substantive agreements there that definitely help to find a solution to the existing problems.

Regarding expectations concerning the signing of the document, well, Nicaragua has never opposed it. It has always been willing to sign the Contadora act, but we stated that, as Contadora also indicated, we had to discuss and reach an agreement on the pending chapter, which is Chapter 3. This chapter deals with weapons, security, and maneuvers. We have been discussing this chapter already. There have been certan aspects on which the Central American countries agree, but there are others on which they don't fully agree.

We believe that progress has been made, and we cannot accept the idea, basically promoted by the United States, that Contadora has failed and that, therefore, there is no peaceful solution, but a military option, which is what the U.S. Government proposes.

I believe that the wish and interest of the U.S. Government is for Contadora to fail. However, in practice it has proven that it is not failing.

[Unidentified reporter] [Words indistinct] that the 13 foreign ministers attend, does it mean that the act will be signed?

[Ortega] Well, we speak only for Nicaragua. We don't know the response of the other Central American foreign ministers. It is fundamental that all these ministers attend the meeting and that no one rejects the invitation in order to learn about the proposals that will be made at this meeting. We don't know what will be proposed at this meeting. [end recording]

Regarding the kidnapping of the eight Germans who are in the hands of Somozist forces and who have been held captive for more than 20 days, Ortega said:

[Begin recording] This matter is already being discussed through Hans-Juergen Wischnewski. We have tried to establish communications with the U.S. and Honduran Governments through Wischnewski, because they are the governments that are directly involved, especially the U.S. Government, in the financing of the mercenary forces. It is the U.S. Government's mercenary forces which kidnapped -- which committed this terrorist act -- these eight German citizens, who were civilian volunteers. Thus, it is the U.S. Government which should give the pertinent instructions so that they can be released as soon as possible.

We have mentioned a place where they can be released. Our troops control the area, but they have instructions to avoid clashes with the mercenary forces until the German citizens are released. We have fully guaranteed that there will be no clashes until they are released.

We have very specific reports as to the place where the mercenaries who have the FRG citizens are. This has allowed us to indicate the place where the counterrevolutionaries can release the FRG citizens and the way this should be done. We already established this with Mr Wischnewski.

As we already noted, in [words indistinct] Mr Wischnewski, we feel that the U.S. Government should know this so that it can issue the instructions for the release of the German citizens. The U.S. Government is the only one responsible for the kidnapping and for this terrorism against German citizens, and it is up to it to give the orders so that its mercenary forces release them. [end recording]

D'ESCOTO: U.S. 'WANTS TO IMPOSE' DEMOCRACY

PA051525 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1458 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Excerpts[Managua, 5 June (ACAN-EFE) -- Today Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman said that Nicaragua will "never" accept the kind of democracy the United States "wants to impose on us." "That democracy (as described by the Reagan administration) is the democracy of domination and subservience to U.S. interests," the Nicaraguan foreign minister stressed.

This week Nicaragua charged that the United States is using its Central American allies to discuss the validity of the democracy in each country during the Contadora Group meeting, despite the fact that the peace document's chapter on political systems has been finished.

Yesterday Guatemalan President Vincicio Cerezo said that "the mechanisms for the control of weapons and the Nicaraguan democratizatiin process must be discussed" before signing the Contadora peace document.

Before traveling to Panama to attend the 13th meeting of Latin American [as received] foreign ministers, D'Escoto said in a statement to the pro-government Nicaraguan newspaper BARRICADA that during that meeting Nicaragua will maintain a stance in defense "of Central American independence."

The Nicaraguan official added that his country will continue "striving to expedite the negotiating process," which was begun over 3 years ago by the Contadora Group (Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama).

CONVICTED MININT SPY 'COMMITED SUICIDE' 4 JUNE

PA050415 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0357 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Managua, 4 June (ACAN-EFE) -- A former Sandinist officer who was declared guilty of "treason against the homeland" hung himself today at a prison in this capital, the Nicaraguan Interior Ministry [Minint] reported. The sources said that Eduardo Trejos Silva, former Minint officer, used a sheet to hang himself from the ceiling of his cell.

Trejos Silva "committed suicide" this morning, but the information was released by the Minint tonight, through the Sandinist media. The sources stated that the military court has begun "a thorough investigation" concerning Trejos Silva's death; he was found guilty by a military court in this capital on 21 April.

Trejos Silva was tried along with his wife, Rosalinda Soza, and former Lieutenant Reynaldo Aguado Montealegre for working for the CIA. Aguado, Trejos, and his wife were tried and stripped of their rank in front of 200 Minint officers.

The Sandinist authorities accused Trejos Silva of being recruited by the CIA in 1983 by a diplomat accredited at the U.S. Embassy in Managua. According to the charges, Aguado Montealegre was recruited by the CIA in October 1985.

Official Communique

PA051453 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Eduardo Trejos Silva, agent of the tenebrous Central Intelligence Agency, CIA, hanged himself in his cell where he was serving a sentence for treason against the homeland. The following is the text of a Minint communique regarding this incident:

The Minint reports that Eduardo Trejos Silva, former Nicaraguan Minint official, committed suicide this morning. Trejos Silva used a sheet to hang himself from the ceiling of his cell. Trejos Silva was recently condemned by a military court for treason and espionage. The military authorities are investigating the incident.

Managua, 4 June 1986

Twenty-five years later, all weapons against aggression!

Minint Public and International Relations Directorate

ARDE, UNO, FARN BEGIN JOINT MILITARY ACTIONS

PA051225 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 29 May 86 p 4 A

[Text] Yesterday an ARDE communique reported the beginning of a joint military operation by ARDE, UNO [Nicaraguan Opposition Unity], and FARN [Revolutionary Armed Forces of Nicaragua] in the guerrillas' struggle against the Nicaraguan Government.

The communique issued by the military command of the Southern Front, led by Commanders Fernando (El Negro) Chamorro from UNO-FARN and Leonel from ARDE, states:

1. Beginning on 17 May 1986 the EPS started a military offensive to recapture the positions between the colonies of Nueva Guinea and the southern part of Chontales Department, which has been under the control of Commander Leonel for the past 1 and 1/2 years.

2. In the recent clashes of this offensive, we have caused a total of 20 deaths and several wounded to the EPS troops. Among our forces, Companeros Fernando Rugama "Guerrillero" and Marino Mendoza "El Peludo" were killed.

3. One of the objectives of this offensive is to capture the "Toro Bayo" landing strip because of the importance it had and may have in the progress of our struggle.

4. Likewise, we report that in the San Miguelito late port our troops started military actions on 26 May to strike the pro-Soviet troops stationed at that place. In the 26 May combat we killed 10 and wounded several. The columns in charge of this operation were UNO-FARN column Juan Rafael Mora, commanded by "Veneno," and ARDE column Wenceslao Avilez, commanded by "Karate 2."

PCDN PROPOSES AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION BILL

PA060121 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 4 Jun 86 pp 1, 5

[Text] "The Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua [PCDN] will not sign the Sandinist constitutional bill after its approval by the National Assembly, nor will it participate in the popular town councils being held to analyze the constitutional bill, unless the plan outlining the PCDN proposals is taken into consideration," Clemente Guido, PCDN national secretary of organization, has said. In an exclusive statement for LA PRENSA, Guido, vice president of the Assembly and party leader in that institution, said that his party will not endorse the Sandinist constitution because it lacks a number of declarations and specifications, making it a political instrument that favors only the Sandinists. Considering that it can be amended at any time at the will of the ruling party, sooner or later Nicaraguans would have a Marxist-Leninist constitution.

The PCDN leader said that on 3 April his party's representation at the Assembly presented a 15-point plan for amendments to the Sandinist constitutional bill, but that the nine FSLN commanders flatly rejected the proposals once they were delivered by the National Assembly's President Commander Carlos Nunez.

"There is consensus among the 14 PCDN representatives at the National Assembly. We will not sign the constitutional bill if it is approved without taking into consideration the 15 points proposed by our party. Moreover, we will not participate in any discussion, except for the debates in the Assembly, where we will again present our plan of reforms and amendments to the constitutional bill," Guido stressed.

Here are some of the reforms and amendments proposed by the PCDN: "The mentioning of God in the Constitution's preamble; the Army's nonpolitical role; freedom of the press; freedom of thought; municipal autonomy; creation of a civilian administrative career in order to separate the state from the party; better definition of a mixed economy; creation of a hospital career; separation of the national flag from the FSLN flag; promulgation of a law against constitutional crimes; government of national unity; no reelection; and a special chapter in the constitution dedicated to the family, which should continue to be considered the fundamental base of society, with marriage considered the legal basis for the family.

"All these concepts and proposals presented by the PCDN for inclusion in the Sandinist constitutional bill have been inspired by the constitutions of Latin American and European countries, as well as by the U.S. Constitution, and there is nothing unusual about them. However, the nine FSLN commanders have rejected these concepts and have refused to consider these types of proposals, closing the possibility for Nicaragua to have a constitution inspired by the democratic and pluralist system," Guido stressed.

Guido added: "The Sandinist constitutional bill has approximately 220 articles; however, none of the articles mentions nonreelection. During the Somozist days reelection was a system, and continuism was a vice; in view of the fact that reelection is not even mentioned in the Sandinist constitutional bill, it could very well happen, as it is not prohibited by law," he noted.

Article 179 of the Sandinist constitutional bill does not mention the Army's nonpolitical role, and naturally this places the Army in a highly dangerous position for the Nicaraguan people. Therefore, we had to propose a new article to prevent the Army from becoming a political pawn or a factor leaning toward the ruling party, which could perfectly well tilt the balance in favor of that party, Guido said.

"Article 179 of the constitutional bill, as presented by us, reads as follows: 'The National Armed Forces are a nonpolitical institution, obedient and nonbelligerent, organized by the state to guarantee the defense of national sovereignty, revolutionary democracy, and respect for the constitution and laws. Compliance with these duties will always come before any other obligation.'

"We also proposed that Article 80 reads as follows: 'The National Armed Forces will be called Sandinist Armed Forces, in memory of Augusto Cesar Sandino, the general of free men; however, in no case will they be at the service of one person or political group, nor will they receive any specific political indoctrination."

Guido added: These concepts totally change the Army's characteristics, ensuring its nonpolitical role, and therefore they must be stated in the constituion. However, the Sandinist bill makes no mention of this subject.

Guido later said: "In accordance with Article 211 of the Sandinist constitutional bill, the constitution can be amended at the president's will; upon the request of 30 representatives at the National Assembly; or upon a citizens ' request supported by 30,000 signatures."

"This would enable the Sandinists, through countless amendments, to introduce the Marxist-Leninist project. For example, if tomorrow the president feels like saying we are going to reform the constitution in its chapter concerning mixed economy, the president's will would simply be accepted, because it is so stated in Article 211 of the Sandinist bill. [quotation marks as published]

Guido added: Meanwhile, we have made the following proposal: "The National Assembly may partially amend this Constitution at the initiative of the president of the Republic, as requested by an opposition party, by 30 representatives of the National Assembly, or by 30,000 duly certified signatures." With this, we are trying to put a lock on the door left open by the Sandinists in their constitutional bill, which they have drafted to their convenience, Clemente Guido, vice president of the National Assembly and PCDN's secretary of organization, said emphatically.

CUBAN SHIP SUNK IN ANGOLA BY SOUTH AFRICANS

FL060230 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 0207 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] With a missile-equipped surface ship (Lancha Porta-Cuetes) and frogmen, South Africans today carried out a commando operation against the Angolan port of Namibe. The Cuban merchant ship Havana was sunk during the attack, while two Soviet ships were damaged.

The merchant ship that was sunk was carrying 6,000 tons of food for the Angolan population. It was reported that the entire crew is safe on land.

VICE PRESIDENT ENDS VISIT TO MEXICO

FL051228 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] At the conclusion of his visit to Mexico, Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez said that Latin America is being pressured by the United States and European countries, whose subsidized products compete with Latin American products.

At the International airport of the Mexican city of Merida, the Cuban leader said Latin America is going through one of the worst periods in its entire history because of the foreign debt of nearly $370 billion.

Views Tour

FL052340 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, on board the airplane which will return him to the fatherland today, granted an interview to Mexican journalist Luis Suarez on the conversations held with the Presidents of Peru, Uruguay, Argentina, and Mexico.

Shortly before departing Mexico City, Rodriguez referred in general to the Central American conflict and the Contadora Group's peace effort and reiterated that the foreign debt is unpayable, as has been demonstrated by Fidel with abundant figures.

From Mexico to the Patagonia, said the journalist, the Cuban vice president encountered a Latin America that is more united and resistant to foreign pressures.

COMMENTARY NOTES REACTION TO DUARTE PROPOSAL

PA052359 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Jun 86

["Our America" commentary, read by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] Through its official mouthpiece, Radio Venceremos, the FMLN has said it would talk and negotiate with the Christian Democratic government but reiterated that it would not lay down its weapons.

In a speech to the Legislative Assembly on 1 June President Jose Napoleon Duarte publicly announced his intention to reinitiate the dialogue with the rebel forces that was suspended in November 1984, but he demanded that the guerrillas turn in their weapons and join in what he called a national democratic process.

In a communique transmitted by Radio Venceremos, one of the FMLN commanders, Claudio Rabindranath, said that the rebels will continue with their tactic of militarily wearing down the regime through the development of a powerful people's army that can ensure victory.

After emphasizing that so far in 1986 the rebels have caused more than 500 casualties per month among the Salvaloran Armed Forces, Commander Rabindranath said: We now have a people's army with permanent, competent forces and a strong rearguard.

Since the guerrilla struggle began in El Salvador the Army has been contantly forced to reorganize its combat tactics and receive U.S. aid, but despite all this all its counterinsurgenly plans used especially since 1984, have failed. In view of their defeats the United States has been promoting the strategy of trying to gain the people's support with political plans and actions, which it combines with repressive actions against rural areas, all of which result in an internal and international deterioration of the Salvadoran regime.

This loss of prestige is forcing President Duarte to negotiate once more with the guerrillas, after having refused to do so several times, undoubtedly on U.S. intructions.

This current guerrilla strategy consists of extending the fight to new regions in the country, as it has already done in the western part of the country, and joining with the popular masses living in those areas.

Far from being defeated, th FMLN is today an important force with which the government must hold a dialogue, even though its representatives have firmly stated that they will not give in to any demagogic maneuver and that they will not lay down their weapons. The results of the fight show who is right.

U.S., HONDURAS BEGIN 'CABANAS-86'

PA051844 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] U.S. and Honduran troops have begun to carry out the second phase of the "Cabanas-86" joint maneuvers that were launched in Honduran territory near the Nicaraguan border in May. The exercises include the construction of several military installations that will be given to counterrevolutionary groups later to plan new aggressions against Nicaragua. U.S. paratrooper units are practicing operations to support Honduran troops as part of the joint exercises program that has been virtually uninterrupted since 1983.

MAJLUTA CITES RESPONSIBILITIES, DENIES RETIREMENT

FL030040 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 28 May 86, pp 1, 10

[By Octavio Mata Vargas]

[Excerpt] Jacobo Majluta said yesterday that he will not retire from politics and that he will remain active so an "immense" number of the Dominican people who believe in him will not be left up in the air. The Senate president said that he would have retired from politics if he thought the Dominican people rejected him. "I am convinced that in a certain way I was a victim of more than one betrayal, more than one deception, and I do not have a right to leave up in the air, as the saying goes, an immense portion of the Dominican people who believe in me and to whom I should respond," he stressed.

COCAINE LABORATORY DISCOVERED, ARRESTS MADE

FL030236 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 27 May 86 p 2

[By Antolin Montas]

[Excerpts] Major General Juan Jose Manuel Rodriguez Ortiz, national police chief, has said that an alleged clandestine cocaine processing laboratory, the first detected in this country, was dismantled yesterday by the national police narcotics department. He also reported that they detained an international network of drug traffickers that included Colombians.

At the Las Americas airport, narcotics agents under the command of Colonel Galan Marte detained Juan Carlos Sosa Contreras on 21 May after he arrived on Avianca Flight 096 from Colombia. Upon his arrival, Sosa Contreras carried two suitcases with false bottoms that hid 14 lbs of cocaine base which was to be used to process pure cocaine.

After detaining Sosa Contreras and during police investigations, the laboratory was discovered. Rodriguez Ortiz described it as "very sophisticated." According to police, the laboratory is valued at over 30,000 pesos. The people who were detained admitted operating the clandestine laboratory for several months.

PCC GREETS ROMANIAN PARTY ON ANNIVERSARY

AU252049 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 May 86 p 5

[Text] To the RCP [Romanian Communist Party] Central Committee, on the occasion of the 65th anniversary of your party's creation, please accept our fraternal greetings and the congratulations of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and of all the Cuban people.

On this new and important anniversary, we convey to the people and the RCP our wishes for success in implementing the 13th RCP Congress decisions on socioeconomic development and all the tasks on building the socialist society.

We take this opportunity to renew our determination to further strengthen the relations of fraternal cooperation between the peoples of Cuba and Romania, relations based on Marxism-Leninism, in the joint struggle against imperialism and for the benefit of peace and socialism.

The Central Committee of the PCC

9,600 EVACUATED, DAMAGES REPORTED AFTER RAINS

FL052156 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2032 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The Civil Defense Chief of Staff's office has reported that 579 houses have been affected -- 50 of them have been totally destroyed -- and that 129 head of cattle and 10 horses have died. It added that as a preventive measure over 9,600 people living near low-lying areas were evacuated to safe areas in addition to 5,376 students.

The report further states that measures were taken to protect goods in warehouses, factories, and other economic centers and warned the people to boil drinking water. Finally it asserted that all provinces should be alert to the Institute of Meteorology bulletins and civil defense instructions.

RISQUET SPEAKS TO ASSEMBLY REVIEW MEETING

FL031700 Havana Radio Periodico Del Aire in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Production and service assemblies have gathered strength and vitality, and it is necessary to stimulate greater workers participation in solving the problems that affect the completion of plans and reporting those which have not yet been resolved. This was expressed by Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura during his speech at the first national meeting to review the results of those assembly meetings. The national meeting was presided over by Politburo members Jorge Risquet and Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions.

Machado Ventura said that there has to be greater awareness from the basic level of all factors in order to confront deficiencies with maximum responsibility and seriousness and in view of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro's statements.

GRENADA

FORMER POLICE COMMISSIONER DETAINED, QUESTIONED

FL052130 Bridgetown CANA in English 2112 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, June 5, CANA -- Former Grenada Police Commissioner Ian St Bernard has been released after police detained him for questioning in connection with an alleged plot to kill the jury in the Maurice Bishop murder trial.

As far as I am concerned this is just another attempt of political harassment by those who are in control of Grenada, he told reporters last night shortly after being released from twelve hours of questioning.

St Bernard said that the police decided to detain him after carrying out a search of his home for arms and ammunition in which nothing was found.

St Bernard and two other former army officials, Brian Pivotte and Ian Jones were picked up early yesterday morning by the police. Pivotte and Jones were also released.

St Bernard was among 20 leftists initially charged for the murder of Bishop, the prime minister of the ill-fated People's Revolutionary Government (PRG), in a 1983 bloody palace coup. But in mid-1984 the charge against him was dropped at the end of a preliminary inquiry.

St Bernard said that the police removed a number of personal documents from his home, including pamphlets which he was involved in distributing around the country, as well as some notes he had made on the trial.

He stated that the questioning by the police after he was detained did not focus on the alleged assassination plot but on his Marxist-oriented New Jewel Movement (NJM) which ruled Grenada from 1979-83 after coming to power in the English-speaking Caribbean's first coup. The questions asked, he said, ranged from whether the NJM was still in existence as a political organisation in the country, who is the political leader, and who are the members.

St Bernard's lawyer, Jamaican Delano Harrison, said his client's detention was nothing more than an attempt to ensure the curtailment of the liberty that he had been enjoying since being released as a result of the inquiry into the murder charge.

HAITI

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ANTI-GOVERNMENT RIOTS

Namphy Warns of Civil War

FL051452 Bridgetown CANA in English 1434 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Port-au-Prince, June 5, CANA-REUTER -- Two days of anti-government riots have pushed Haiti to the brink of civil war, the country's military leader said today.

An Army sergeant was shot dead, and witnesses said machete wielding gangs smashed cars in residential areas of Port-au-Prince last night, demanding money from passerby.

Troops fired into the air after demonstrators demanding the resignation of three ministers built barricades in three slum areas of the capital, burnt tyres, and wrecked cars, reporters and photographers said.

The impoverished Caribbean state's leader, Lieutenant-General Henri Namphy, went on television and radio early today and said: We have arrived at a situation involving fires, barricades ... nearly a civil war. The country is on the verge of anarchy.

Namphy, who heads the National Council of Government that took over after President-for-Life Jean-Claude Duvalier fled into exile in February, blamed unidentified politicians with negative ideologies for the unrest.

An official at the university of the state hospital told REUTERS seven people were admitted with gunshot wounds, but it was not known whether they were caused by soldiers.

In a later broadcast, Interior Minister Williams Regala described the riots as savage. He said the army was told to react severely and vigorously to suppress illegal protests. He said an Army sergeant was shot dead last night by protesters.

Anti-government and anti-American crowds are demanding the resignation of Regala, Secretary of State for Information Aubelin Jolicoeur, and Finance Minister Lesly Delatour. They have described Jolicoeur as a loyalist to Duvalier who sold out to foreign tourists. They called Delatour an American minister who sold out to the World Bank.

Protests continued across the country, in Cap Haitien, Jacmel, Petit Goave, and spread to Jeremie and Lestere. In Petit Goava, about 50 km (30 miles) west of the capital, demonstrators blocked all roads. In Gonaives, to the north, crowds blocked roads with burning tyres. In Elstere, crowds smashed the windscreen of a jeep containing three Americans and a Haitian. Troops in the capital and Petit Goave fired into the air to disperse demonstrators.

Girl Killed in Riots

PA060310 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0201 GMT 6 Jun 86

[By Serge Beaulieu]

[Excerpts] Port-au-Prince, Haiti, 5 Jun (EFE) -- A 15-year-old girl was killed today in the Carrefour neighborhood of this capital during clashes between a mob and the police. Five other persons were injured during the riots. The girl, identified as Diny Depeste, died from bullet wounds and Jean Charles Emmanuel, a primary school student, was also wounded and had to be hospitalized along with four other persons.

This morning it was reported that a soldier was killed and another soldier was wounded during clashes with the demonstrators. The report does not say when or where these casualties occurred. It was also reported that the guard at the National Government Palace was reinforced and that the antiaircraft batteries are loaded.

From Gonaives it was reported that a U.S. citizen, who was taking pictures of a demonstration, was attacked and expelled from the town.

In the town of Hinche, the mob carried out mock funerals for Williams Regala, Finance Minister Lesliey Delatour, and Deputy Information Minister Aubelain Jolicoeur, targets of most of the people's protests and from whom they are demanding resignations.

The political parties, although they have not been legalized, called an urgent meeting today to try to find a solution to the country's problems.

More than 25 Wounded

PA061209 Paris AFP in Spanish 1116 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 5 Jun (AFP) -- More than 25 people were wounded by bullets and a 16-year old girl was killed during anti-government demonstrations staged in several cities throughout the country despite the call for calm made the night before by General Henri Namphy, president of the National Government Council (CNG). Economic activities and traffic were reduced and many business establishments did not open their doors in Port-au-Prince in fear of a recurrence of the violence that resulted in seven wounded by bullets and many vehicles damaged by the demonstrators on Wednesday.

Opposition Presents Ultimatum

PA060415 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 0435 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 5 Jun (REUTER) -- Haitian opposition politicians have demanded that the Government Council remove three ministers, and have lashed out at the government for the military repression conducted against protests in several places in the country recently.

In a joint communique, the opposition leaders termed the military's actions against demonstrators a "provocation," and give the military leader, General Henri Namphy, a 24-hour deadline to dismiss the ministers, or else confront unspecified measures.

The opposition leaders reported that the Government Council hardened its stance by resorting to what they described as "Duvalier-like methods." The council assumed office in February after a popular revolt that forced dictator Jean-Claude Duvalier to flee the country.

The politicians said that they would meet again in 24 hours to consider new actions if the council has not met their demands by that time.

In a message aired on radio and television this morning, Namphy asked the people not to participate in the demonstrations held to demand the removal of Colonel Williams Regala, Leslie Delatour, and Aublin Jolicouer, ministers for the interior and finance, and state secretary for information, respectively.

Namphy said: "Tonight (Wednesday) [4 June] we have reached a situation in which fires, roadblocks... almost a civil war has been observed. The country is on the verge of anarchy."

COOPERATION AGREEMENTS NEGOTIATED WITH SPAIN

FL041958 Bridgetown CANA in English 1815 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, June 4, CANA -- Suriname and Spain are negotiating a technical and cultural cooperation agreement following the opening of diplomatic relations between the two countries last month, according to a government statement here. A Suriname delegation is expected to travel to Madrid soon to finalize the agreement, which will cover such areas as mining, fisheries and forestry.

The discussions started last month when the Venezuela-based ambassador to Suriname Don Amaro Gonzalez de Meza y Garcia met here with foreign minister Henk Herrenberg. Herrenberg also raised the possibility of Spain supplying Suriname with aircraft and boats to be used in the patrol of the country's territorial waters.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY COMPLETES CONSTITUTION DRAFT

FL051819 Bridgetown CANA in English 1814 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, June 5, CANA -- Suriname's National Assembly has completed the draft of a constitution under which new elections will be held in the South American state, government officials here reported. The draft now goes to a so-called supreme consultative organ headed by Army strongman Commander Desi Bouterse for final approval.

Bouterse suspended the Suriname Constitution when he staged an Army coup in February 1980. The authorities also cracked down on political parties. However on the supreme consultative body Creole and Hindustani parties are represented. These were suspended from taking part in political activities following the Army's seizure of power from the government of then Prime Minister Henk Arron.

In keeping with a pledge by Commander Bouterse to encourage wider participation in the democratic process, both ex-Prime Minister Arron and former opposition leader, Jaggernath Lachmon, have been involved in regular consultations with Bouterse since late last year.

The country's foreign minister, Mr Henk Herrenberg, recently returned from visits to China and India with what has been described here as preparatory constitutional and parliamentary material for consideration in the formulation of a final basic document for constitutional changes and elections, now expected not later than February 1987.